THE STANLEY RECEPTION.

Meeting of the American Geographical Society at the Cooper Institute Last Night--- A Large and Fashionable Attendance.

MR. STANLEY UNABLE TO BE PRESENT.

Interesting Speeches by Judge Daly, William S learns and Dr. Bellows-Letter from Dr. Livinestone from the Country of the Cannibals-The Four Mysterious Fountains of the Nile-Mistakes and Foregone Conclusions of the Former Travellers in Ethiopia-Lincoln, Palmerston and Frere, the Three Great Anti-Slavery Champions.

The American Geographical Society, with their friends, met last evening, in the crypt of the Cooper Institute, to give to Mr. H. M. Stanley a lie reception on his return to this country. It ill be seen by Mr. Stanley's letter, given below, that this reception was unavoidably postponed in consequence of the sudden sickness of the great explorer. When Judge Daly, who presided, made this announcement to the very large, intelligent and fashionable audience, that nearly filled the hall, there was a look of blank disappointment in every face, but the national reputation for good manners was thoroughly maintained. Deep as the regret must have been, there were no outward signs of annoyance, and no one rose to leave. Judge Daly anounced that the exercises of the meeting would be continued, so that the disappointment that must naturally be felt by those who had attended on so inclement a night might be thereby some-what mitigated. The platform was covered by the members of the society. Among those present were Mr. John Livingstone (brother of Dr. Livingstone), Dr. Bellows, Peter Cooper, Prof. T. W. Dwight, T. B. Myers, G. Cullum, N. M. Beckwith, F. Henry Grinnell, Dr. John Rosting, Hearns and Augustus Schell. F. Immediately behind the chair was a large and well executed map of Africa, bordered with star-spangled colored silk, and on the right of the speaker's desk was a terrestrial globe. There was present a very large representation of the fair sex, and the ladies at the close of the meeting were heard to declare their regret at not seeing Mr. Stanley in tones that were serene, but in speech that was tinged with a slight shade of severity, which indicated that their disappointment was not meekly

Judge Daly said :-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am sorry to begin the evening by announcing a disappointment, and I shall have to give it to you in the writer's words. It is a letter just received this moment from Mr.

Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1882.

My Drak Sir—It is with the utmost reluctance that I have to inform you that, owing to sudden and severe illness, consequent upon the fatigue attending meetings since my arrival, I am quite unable to have the honor of meeting the members of the Geographical Soclety to-night.

I need hardly say how deeply I regret being unable to attend and how deeply sensible I am of the honor your society has done me.

Owing to the excessive strain of the last few days my physician has absolutely insisted upon an interval of rest to-mght, but I trust that your society will give me snother-opportunity of meeting them and their friends. I have the honor to remain, dear sir, yours very truly, HENRY M. STANLEY.

Thave the honor to remain, dear sir, yours very truly, HENRY M. STANLEY.

To Mon. C. F. Daly, &c., &c.

I know how great the disappointment will be; but you will, no doubt, excuse it, when you know Mr. Stanley suffered twenty-three attacks of the material lever of Africa in his expedition for the discovery of Livingatone, and that he should be suddenly rendered unable by this attack of illness to-be present with us this night is a matter which, I think, you will excuse. We propose, therefore, to go on with the ordinary exercises of the meeting, that you may not be disappointed, having come out on this inciemen: night. Ladies and gentlemen, it will in some degree compensate for the absence of Mr. Stanley when I inform you that in the course of the evening we will intoduce to you the respected brother of Dr. Livingstone, (Cheers.) His presence will in some degree compensate for the absence of the deliverer of the great traveller. The circumstance which we are met to-night to mark out appreciation of will hereafter be regarded as one of the most romantic incidents of geographical discovery—I mean the sending out of an expedition to search for

THE GREATEST OF ALL AFRICAN TRAVELLERS through the munificent liberality of a private individual, and the success of it through the capacity and perseverance of the gentleman we hoped to welcome here to-night. During the the last quarters and perseverance of the gentleman we hoped to welcome here to-night. During the the last quarter of a century more has been done to explore and open up the great Continent of Africa than has occurred during the same period in the past history of the world. No person has done so much in that great work as Dr. Livingstone. His explorations in 1849 on Lake Nagami and the country surrounding it; his discovery in 1851 of the stream flowing to the eastward, and which was afterwards found to be the Zambesi, and his following it up by the still more important discovery of the great network of water in the interior plains of Central Africa flowing eastward and westward; his great journey northwest, I think, in 1854, to St. Paul's, on the western coast, until he came to the shores of the Indian Ocean; his explorations on the eastern coast, in 1858, and six years following; and, finally, the extent, interest and value of his explorations in the vicinity of the Equator constitute, in the aggregate of exploration and discovery,

and value of his explorations in the vicinity of the Equator constitute, in the aggregate of exploration and discovery,

A MOST WONDERFUL HISTORY,
and place him at the head of all African travellers. Before his time Central Africa was a blank on the map, as it is so still south of the equator, except in regard to those regions that he has brought to the knowledge of mankind and the world. We feel a deep interest in such a man after twenty years' exploration of the great Continent. After six years had transpired from the commencement of his last journey, and several years having elapsed without anything being heard from him, and doubts having been expressed as to whether he was living, it was greatly to the honor of Mr. James Gordon Bennett—(cheers)—thos ingle-handed and alone, had organized an expedition to search for him, to ascertain his fate and to rescue him if alive. (cheers.)—How Dr. Livingstone himself appreciated that expedition, the act of Mr. Bennett and the services that were rendered by Mr. Stanley in the execution of it, he has inlormed us by a letter written in Unyanyembe after Mr. Stanley is return. It will be cemembered, ladies and gentlemen, that Mr. Stanley, I think, parted with Dr. Livingstone on the latth of March last, and in the succeeding July, four months afterwards, and while Mr. Stanley was in London Dr. Livingstone sent a letter from Unyanyembe to his daughter, which was published in the London Times of the 23d of last month, the concluding portion of which I will take the hierty of reading. After telling her that he has entrusted his journal to Mr. Stanley, he adds:—He has proved himself a good Samaritan to me in my sore distress, and I leit, and I still feel, truly grateful. I have written two laters to the New York Herald. I meant to keep most of my matter for publication myself, but the very great expense which Mr. Bennet went to me and my sore distress, and I leit, and I still feel, truly grateful. I have written two laters to the New York Herald. I meant to keep most of my matte

ages, his gallant exploit and denverance of a Christian gentleman in A PAGAN LAND would have found their way into some ballad, and he would have descended to posterity as one of the heroes of romance. In this age he meets the fate of many travellers. He has come back with something new and unprecedented to relate. I say unprecedented hecause a large number of gentlemen had made up their minds that Livingstone was dead, and it is a delicate thing to disturb the pride of those who had formed their opinions, or deprive them of the value of their judgments. (Cheers, I might add that Mr. Stanley was not a scientific man—he was not a geographer, not a member of the Geographical Society. I assume this thecause he told line he never heard of the Abierican (Cheers.) After adverting to the fact that the researches of Mr. Stanley in Abyssinia and Africa had confirmed the statements of Bruce and ther travellers. Judge Daly observed that it gave him great satisfaction to state that if the Royal Geographical Society of London were anticipated in the worthy work of finding Dr. Livingstone by the greater promptitude of Air. Bennett and the marvellogs chergy of Mr. Stanley, there would be no cause of exclusive triumph here or of complaint abroad, for Mr. Bespett was a member of their society, and the Boyal Geographical Society must in common with them rejoice that the heroic oil traveller had been found. (Cheers.) A year before Mr. Stanley found Dr. Livingstone, A year before Mr. Stanley found Dr. Livingstone,

while ne was engaged in his act of exploration while ne was pursuing that great network of waters which he supposes to have connection with this source of the Mich and great rivers which he dotter has seen. Gut of the tragments of an old check book in his possession he sat down and wrote a letter to a Mr. W. S. Stearns, then a merchant of Bombay, and his personal friend, giving an account of his explorations up to that period, and he requested Mr. Stearns to furnish the information to our society, and was pleased to say that we had always honored him and that he attached value to our good opinion. In connection with which I may state that I believe the first level of the say that we had always honored him and that he attached value to our good opinion. In connection with which I may state that I believe the first level of the season of the present of the season of the presence of his brother, and the happy incident of the appearance also of Mr. Stearns, of Bombay, the gentleman to whom that letter was addressed; the one a relative, the other a personal friend of the distinguished traveller; and I have asked Mr. Stearns, for our gratification as well as for yours, to appear before us this was also been done I will take occasion to call it an impromptiu manner upon two or three of the gentlemen of the society present to make up the evening by a few remarks in the absence of Mr. Stanley, hoping that you will be charitable under the circumstances, and with that we will close the basiness of the evening. It affords me great pleasure, therefore, to burden the consumers of the evening. It affords me great pleasure, you have heard of him; some of you, perhaps, have seen him. Many of you never have seen him, and, perhaps, never will see him. But in 1864, the little steamer Lady Nyarson, scarcely ninety feet in length, salled into Bombay harbor under the command and under the guidance of the engineer-in-clief, Bottor

civilization.

THE TWO NATIONS,
too, are going hand in hand with him in a burning desire to bring the terrible traffic in slavery to an end. Many and many a time have I heard him, with burning lips and flashing eyes, tell the story of the wrongs and frightful crueities which he had seen enacted under his eyes, and the destruction that had been brought about in that country by the connivance of the Portuguese authorities. By the same means village after village has been laid waste and thousands upon thousands of people destroyed. I am glad to see that the English government and that England has taken this matter vigorously in hand, and I hope that this land of freedom will salst in this great and nable work and in exterminating this last great vestige of slavery. A. A. Cheers.) Mr. Stearus then read the following letter:—

Sew York, Sept. 23, 1872.

there: but my own knowledge has been increasing, and perhaps the enclosed statements do not taily exactly with what? have to say now, and much of which will be published in my despatches."

The following is the letter:—

LETTER TO ME. STEARNS.

MY DEAR STEARNS.—I have not a scrap of paper, and there are no stores to buy any within a round too mere the for a lead of the distribution of the too and there are no stores to buy any within a round too mere the for a lead of the too and there are no stores to buy any within a round too mere the for a lead of the too and there are no stores to buy any within a round too mere the for a lead of the too and there are no stores to buy any within a round too the sources of the Nile. In about two years, and then begin a benevolent mission on the slope back to the sea. This last is greatly needed, for our fine, promising mission, begun by good Bishop Mackenzle. has dwindled into the missionary Bishop of Central Africa, dawdling at Zanzibar, and taking a peep at his diocese on the main land, some forty miles of. With a telescope, then becoming sick and going to the Scyschelles Islands to recover. He and going to the Scyschelles Islands to recover. He and going to the Scyschelles Islands to recover. He and going to the Scyschelles Islands to recover. He that fights and unsaway."

He blames me for his dawdling, asya he was connected with my expedition on the Zambesi, and when I left he had to follow. It must be fallure of memory, for he never was connected with me on the expedition in any way whatever. Make me the Bishop of Central Africa and see how long the fear of death would keep me out of my diocese.

The watershed is in latitude 10 degrees 12 minutessouth. Here stand of the sea, and never clad with snow, at least since the last glacial epoch. And here also the springs of the Nile do unquestionably arise.

The length of the watershed from west to east is between seven and eight hundred miles. The springs are innumerable, but all flow away to the north by three thought of th

of this there are two large rivers each called Lualama. These unite and form a large lake, which I am fain to call

LARE LINCOLS.

in honor of him who, by passing the amendment to the United States constitution, gave freedom to 4,000,000 of slaves. Looking south from this Lake Lincoln we have a rearked memoral or hill on the watershed that gives out four full-grown, gushing foundation on the content of the large river. One foundation on its leader of the large river. One foundation on its seen, on the other side. This man not to be seen, on the other side. This man not to be seen on the other side. This man not to be seen on the other side. This man not to be seen on the other side. This man not to be seen on the other side. This man not to be seen on the other side. This man not to be seen on the other side. This man not to be seen on the Edambesi. I wish to name the arge foundation, the source of the Zambesi, after good Lord Refulled the same side becomes Lucrize, and far down karue, where it falls into the Zambesi. I wish to name the arge foundation, one on the northern side of the mound after Si Bartie Prere. Lincoln, Palmerston and Frere in Sein Bartie Prere. Lincoln, Palmerston are no longer among us, but in using the names of these great and good men I am tail to place there are no longer among us, but in using the names of these great and good men I am tail to place there are no longer among us, but in using the names of these great and good men I am tail to place the recounts by the socretary of Minerva in the sit were, my poor kittle graften of love on their tombs.

Those remarkable foundation

epidemic lately in Jamaica, and the methers of the Jamaica planters have much to answer. The Geographical Society of New York has always honored me. I need not say that I value their approbation highly. Will you give them extracts from this?

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

highly. Will you give them extracts from this?

P. S.—If you give extracts to the Geographical Society of New York it may be right to add that I led a little regret in being in a manner compelled to speak disparactingly of the opinions of my predecessors. But the claim of discovering the sources of the Nile was put forward so positively, and withat so honcetly, that some explanation is necessary in making a similar claim. Poor Speke's great mistake was the pursuit of Speke's great mistake was the pursuit of When he discovered Okara or Victoria Nyanza he at once leaped to the conclusion that therein lay the sources of the river of Egypt. When he and Grant afterwards went to prove this conclusion to be correct, no sooner did they look towards Okara than they turned their backs on the Coput Nile, the formiains being 500 miles surther up the Great Nile Valley than the most southern point of their lake. Three lakes separated by wide spaces from each other were run into one huge Victoria Nyanza. When they saw that the little river.

THE SO-CALLED WHITE NILE, that comes out of it, would not account for the river of Egypt, but for devotion to the "foregone conclusion" they would have come West, here, into the trough of the Great Vailey, and found this Lualaba, not eighty or ninety yards broad, like their little white Nile, but from four thousand to eight thousand yards; and another, the proportions.

A DUNCE LADY KEPLORER

thousand to eight thousand yards; and another, the united stream out of Lake Lincoln, of equally gigantic proportions.

A DUTCH LABY EXPLORES

awakens my sympathy more than Baker, who turned when 700 miles short of the sources, or the second Egyptian expedition that tell short of the same by a thousand miles. She proceeded with such wise foreight for both land and water exploration, and nobly persevered up the stream in her steamer in spite of the severest domestic affliction—the loss of her two aunts by fever—and showed such indomitable pluck that, had she not been assured, honestly enough, nodoubt, by Speke and Grant, that they had already found in Okara the source she sought, she must inevitably, by boat or land, have

REALED THE HEAD WATERS.

I cannot conceive of her stopping short of Bangweolo Lake. We men say explanation was not becoming her sex. Well, considering that more than sixteen hundred years have chapsed since the ancient travellers or traders came in here, and emperors, kings and philosophers all longed to know the fountains whence flowed the famous river, and longed in vain, explanation does not seem to have been very becoming the other sex either. She came further up than the centurions sent by Nero Caesar. I know nothing more about her. Many and hearty thanks for your most kind services about the buffaloes. All came safe to Zanzibar, but were entrusted to an ill-conditioned wretch of a Persian Arab, who literally killed them—drove them in a hot sun—then, on reaching a village, tied them up, allowing them neither to eat nor drink. Blood flowed from their nostrils, and they perished. This he wished. Tying them was to avoid all trouble in herding them. He was prepared, and got money to buy grass and water. It was like spending money to buy the LIGHT OF MARYEN.

In the air we breathe. But at Zanzibar they did not know better. I have got no letters for years, save some three years old, at Uiji, in March, 1888. I don't know my affairs if I have salary or not. Lord Russell was to give me £500 a year

long ago. It is therefore not without anxious care that I strive to make a complete work of this exploration. * • • I may say before I close that, had I known when writing this letter that I should have been called upon to fead it before you this evening, I should have added a few words from another letter brought me at the same time through Mr. Stanley, and which enclosed this letter which I have been reading, dated Unyanyembe, march 13, 1872. In it he says:—"This letter will be handed you by Henry M. Stanley, Esq., travelling correspondent of the New York Herald"—(applause)—"sent out by James Gordon Bennett, jun."—(applause)—"to ald your servant, and right nobly ne has fulfilled his task." (Continued applause.)

Mr. LIVINGSIONE INTRODUCED.

The CHAIRMAN said it now adforded him great pleasure to introduce to them Mr., John Livingsione, the brother of the great traveller. (Continued applause.)

SPEECH OF MR. LIVINGSTONE.

pleasure to introduce to them Mr. John Livingstone, the brother of the great traveller. (Continued applause.)

Ladies and Gentlemen—I am very sorry for the disappointment we have met with this evening in not having Mr. Stanley with us. A few minutes before I came here I saw him and he was quite indisposed and unable to come out: in fact, his medical attendants forbade him to come here tonight, but he hopes before long to have the pleasure of meeting you all here. (Applause.)

THE BANQUET.

The CHAIRMAN said a number of the members of the society would give a banquet to Mr. Stanley to-morrow (Wednesday), when they hoped he would be well enough to be present; but he could only say to those gentlemen who intended going to the banquet that they would proceed with it whether Mr. Stanley was there or not, as a good dinner was not a thing to be abandoned, (Laughter.) As it had been impossible to reach all the gentlemen of the society in the limited time which they had had to make their arrangements in, if there was any gentleman of the society who desired to be present at the banquet and who had not been invited he could leave his name with the secretary. The evening papers had an important despatch with respect to Dr. Livingstone, and being short he would read it. It was headed "Another Search for Dr. Livingstone," and ran thus:—

London, Nov. 26, 1872.

A despatch from Cairo says the Khedive is about to

A despatch from Cairo says the Khedive is about to send a force of 5,000 troops, under command of one of the American officers now serving in the Egyptian army, to aid Dr. Livingstone and search for the source of the River Nile.

He would now introduce Dr. Bellowes, who would nake a few remarks, and then the meeting would

waste and thousands upon thousands of people destroyed. I am glad to see that the English government and that England has taken this matter vigorously in hand, and I hope that this land of freedom will saist mits great and neble work and in exterminating this last great vestige of slavery. A. I cheers.) Mr. Stearms then read the following letter:—

New York, Sept. 23, 1872. Hon. Charles P. Daly, President American Geographical Society:—

Dark Sir.— I have much pleasure in handing you the following extracts from a letter received, through Henry M. Stanley, Eaq. the indomitable agent of the Hard, from Dr. Livingstone. The Doctor has requested me to furnish you with such extracts as I may think proper to give.

The letter in question was written in Manyema country, in November, 1870. In a late letter, dated Unyanyembe, March 18, 1872, he says:—

"The enclosure was penned long ago, among cannibats, where I had no paper. I give you an idea of matters there: but my own knowledge has been increasing, and perhaps the enclosed statements do not tally exactly with what I have to say now, and much of which will be published in my despatches."

make a few remarks, and then the meeting would adjourn.

Speech by DR. Bellows.

Speech by DR. Bellows.

Dr. Bellows, who was received with considerable applauses, said the only improvement which he could suggest to the chairman's remarks was that they should adjourn before listening to him. Still as they seemed determined that evening to prove a remark which Timothy Titcomb had lately thrown before the public, that the Americans were the best-humored people in the world, we would like to take the opportunity of proving the truth of the observation by referring to the would like to take the opportunity of proving the truth of the observation by referring to the fournish you with such extracts as I may think proper to give.

The letter in question was written in Manyema country, in November, 1870. In a late letter, dated Unyanyembe, March 18, 1872, he says:—

"The enclosure was penne

when those who had been there to present Mr. Stanley to them were prevented at the last moment from carrying out their desire. He thought the admirable equanimity which had prevailed evidenced the carefulness with which they had preconcelled the pain which was in their bosoms, and the patience with which they had listened to these addresses proved that they as Americans were the bestmannered people in the world. (Cheers. He had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Stanley, like the other gentleman who had addressed them, and he assured them they did not know how much they had lost in not having had the chance of looking on the man who so recently stood face to face with Livingstone. They would see in him that resolution and that persistency which had carried him through that critical trial; they would see in his face that Abyssinia and Africa had left their marks on him in a very conspicuous manner, and they would then have understood with what determination and success he had carried out that undertaking. He appreciated in the American people that "here warmth" to which they were sometimes disparaged by stupid people who did not like to see others who had done great things in this world recognized. He thought the enthusiasm which they were so willing to display on all such occasions, and for which they were sometimes reproached in the old country for receiving those whose works they had previously heard of, and that the ointment which they were sometimes reproached in the old country for receiving those whose works they had previously heard of, and that the ointment which they were sometimes reproached in the old country for receiving those whose works they had previously heard of, and that the ointment which they were sometimes reproached in the old country for receiving those whose works they had previously heard of, and that the ointment which they poured on their heads was creditable to the people, and it was better to be mistaken and of the country of the world of all they had a summer of the world of a land of the

still her great contribution to make to humanity; she was one of

THOSE GREAT COLONIES

who were to be kept in reserve, probably, and brought out at the last moment, like some general in reserve. It might be that Africa had contributions in her bosom to make for the general use of humanity; perhaps had connected with her history characteristics which in the end might prove essential to the rounding out of that impartial form of humanity which had been represented in the civilization of the world hitherto. And if there was a place in the world hitherto. And if there was a place in the world that ought to have an interest in Africa, a place which had been the bone and sinew of the principal wealth to another country, and conceded at the same time the opportunity of doing the principal wrong ever committed against a most innocent set of conscripts, it was America. What were we going to do show that we were not forgetful of these two or three millions of people of whom we had had the use, and whose lives had been the road to our wealth and to the wealth of this country? (Applause.)

MR. STANLEY'S BOOK.

Opinions of the English Press-Criticism Kirk-The Meeting with Livingstone. Mr. Stanley's book is eliciting a good deal of attention in England, all the leading journals having articles upon his journey into Central Africa and its results. All the points bearing upon the expedition are thoroughly discussed, and, wherever Englishmen are concerned, discussed adversely to Stanley. One of the most noticeable of these disons is the opinion of the London Times in re-

STANLEY AND DR. KIRK.

The Times says:—

Mr. Stanley set to work at once to organize his expedition for the interior. Of every detail of his arrangements be gives an excellent and graphic account, but we are sorry to say that he begins immediately to spoil his book with most unworthy personalities. He seems from the very first to have taken a most unaccountable dislike to Dr. Kirk, though Dr. Kirk, from Mr. Stanley's own evidence, was extremely kind to him. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Stanley kept the object of his expedition secret; that his whole aim at Zanzibar was to dissemble it, and that when, at an evening party at the Consulate, he did inquire about Livingstone, he did so "carelessly," in a manner studiously intended to prevent the British Consultrom supposing for a moment that the question was prompted by anything more than mere passing curiosity. Mr. Stanley did his best, for commercial reasons, to throw dust in Dr. Kirk's and everybody else's eyes, and he has no right whatever to complain because some of it blew back into his own. As it was, Dr. Kirk, Mr. Stanley admits, offered him all assistance and treated him with perfect courtesy, and with a friendliness and hospitality which seem even excessive when we recollect that Dr. Kirk was an English government official of high standing and the principal European at Zanzibar, and that Mr. Stanley stood to him in the light of an inquisitire American newspaper correspondent in search of nothing but "copy," and anxious only to "interview" the British Consul for the benefit of the readers of the New look Herald. The misunderview' the British Consul for the benefit of the readers of the New look Herald. The misunderstandings and unpleasantness which afterwards came to pass all arose from this first false start. Had Mr. Stanley taken Dr. Kirk into his confidence the Royal Geographical Society would probably have deferred Lieutenant Dawson's ill-fated expedition, or would at least have instructed him what to do in the event of the American caravan relieving Dr. Livingstone. All

The London News, after quoting Stanley's account of his meeting with Dr. Livingstone, says:-The London News, after quoting Stanley's account of his meeting with Dr. Livingstone, says:—

Of the talk of the two men who thus met as it were at the end of the world, Mr. Stanley gives an extended and most interesting account. After some time had been spent in pleasant intercourse, while the discoverer rested after his journey and the discovered got the news of the great world from which he had so long been missed, they set out together to explore the northern end of the lake. Coasting along it, they proceeded to its most northern extremity, where it was supposed by some that the Rusizi River ran out of it on its way to the Albert Nyanza and the Nile. Captain Speke had concluded that the universal testimony of the natives that the Rusizi was an influent proved it to be an effluent; some geographers had declared the Tanganyika to be the southermost reservoir of the Nile. But the Rusizi flows into the lake, and not out of it, and its connection with the Nile is so far disproved. The voyage on the Tanganyika coupled twenty-eight days, and during that time some three hundred miles had been traversed. They got back on the 13th December, and, having spent Christmas together, started down the lake to Urimba, just one degree of latitude below Uiji, as a more convenient point from which to begin the return journey, where Dr. Livingstone accompanied Mr. Stanley to find his way to the coast and home, bringing Dr. Livingstone's sealed journal and despatches with him; Dr. Livingstone himself to return to the lake and make his tramp all round it so as to fill up with certainties the blanks in that conjectured map of the Nile sources, whice makes them lie in a chain of lakes far west of Lake Tanganyika.

Obganization of the Expedition. ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

The London Telegraph, speaking of the organiza

The London Telegraph, speaking of the organization of the expedition, says:—

Mr. Stanley's book may be pronounced thoroughly interesting and valuable. His feat was so successful in its results, and was besides so admirgbly well managed in every detail, that it must stand out in all time coming as exceptional in the records of African travel. Lessons of organization might easily be taught to the leaders of expeditions of far greater magnitude by the accounts of Mr. Stanley's difficulties and of the method in which they were surmounted.

they were surmounted.

AR. STANLEY'S
The London Post says:— MR. STANLEY'S STORY.

The London Post says:—
In this deeply interesting volume Mr. Stanley tells his own story. He has much to relate. He has traversed some of the most stupendous scenes of nature; he has sojourned among strange nations; he has seen mankind under a variety of conditions more or less different from those which prevail elsewhere. On all these points it may well be supposed that he has an inexhaustible fund of description and anecdote to develop into a continuous narrative, and his book shows that he is neither a careless observer nor a dull writer. Above all, he is beyond question the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone. The merit which attaches to the execution of the task entrusted to him by the Dr. Livingstone. The merit which attaches to the execution of the task entrusted to him by the noble disinterestedness of Mr. Bennett has been differently viewed by different individuals, and in some quarters it has been almost rudely denied to him. Before leaving our shores, however, Mr. Stanley had the satisfaction of receiving something like a unanimous and cordial recognition of the value of his services to geographical science, and the award to him of the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society for the present year must be held to conclude all question in dispute on this head. The very circumstance, however, that a tribute of this kind should ever have been withheld from him, or only grudgingly allowed, affords all the greater reason for welcoming the book in which he chronicles his doings.

STANLEY'S STRENGTH AND SOLACE.

The London Standard has the following:—

The London Standard has the following:—
Dr. Kirk seems to have expressed his opinion that either Dr. Livingstone was dead—in which case Mr. Stanley's quest would be useless—or that he did not wish to be found out—in which case it would be impertinent and intrusive. "I felt very much depressed," says Mr. Stanley, "at this, and would willingly have resigned my commission; but then the order was, "Go and find Livingstone." This oracular edict seems to have sustained Mr. Stanley through all his difficulties and dangers, his illnesses and his anxieties. However lonely he might leel, however worn with disease and doubt, there still floated before him the banner of the New York Herald, blazoned with this epigraph, and solace, and counsel, from the day when he commenced the organization of his expedition at Zanzibar to the eventual moment when, gravely lifting his helmet from his head, he uttered those memorable words, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume." The London Standard has the following:-

WOMAN SUFFRAGE REINFORCEMENTS. Terre Haute Organizing a Female Suf-

frage Association. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 26, 1872. A large meeting of the leading citizens of all parties was held here this evening for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Suffrage Association. A permanent organization was effected, with Major O. J. Smith, president; Judge Scott, Mrs. H. D. Scott wile of Senator Scott; Mrs. B. Booth, mother of the Governor of California, vice presidents, The movement is very strong here, and includes many of the best and most influential citizens.

WHERE ARE THE DIVIDENDS?

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26, 1872. A committee of the City Council met to-day to inquire into the cause of the non-payment of divi dends by the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, which is leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The city owns about one-third of the stock, and The city owns about one-third of the stock, and the allegation is that the Pennsylvania Railroad is applying the earnings to improvements instead of declaring dividends. The road has not paid any dividends since its construction, although it is charged that of late years it could well adord to do so. A conference is to be had with the city directors of the road on the subject.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 28, 1872. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Europea and North American Railroad here to-day the amendments made to the articles of consolidation by the stockholders of the Western Extension were adopted. The consolidation is now complete, and will take effect December 1. The two Boards of Directors will meet here on Wednesday next for reorganization and the election of President and Vice President. The resignation of Gideon Mayo as a director was accepted.

PROFESSOR WATSON'S NEW PLANET.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26, 1872. Professor Watson, of the Ann Arbor Observatory reports the discovery, last night, of a new plane n the constellation of Taurus. Its right ascension is 65 degreess 25 minutes; declination, 19 degrees 34 minutes north. It shines like a star of the tenth magnitude. Its motion is nearly variallel with the Equator.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Return of Hon. Charles Sumner from His European Tour.

HE INTERVIEWS THIERS AND GAMBETTA.

Message to the American People from the Chief of the French Nation.

"LA FRANCE EST TRANQUILLE."

Senator Sumner's Views on General Grant, Horace Greeley, John Bright and the Boston Fire.

Yesterday morning the revenue steamboat Mocassin was sent down the bay to meet the steamer Baltic from Liverpool, and on which it was reported the Hon. Charles Sumner was a passenger. At nine o'clock the incoming vessel was met off the smaller craft and carried to Whitehall, where he took a carriage and drove up to the Brevoort House. Here he found Congressman Hooper and family awaiting to welcome him home after his brief European tour, he having left the United

During the afternoon a visit was paid to the Sen ator by a Herald reporter, who found Mr. Sumner seated in his bedroom with Mr. Hooper, and looking the personification of good health. The following conversation then ensued as to French and home politics, Mr. Sumner's visits to various celebrities while abroad, the Boston fire and other kindred subjects :-

the French Republic, may I ask, Mr. Sumner? Mr. SUMNER-I think that President Thiers is the

right man in the right place. When I left him lately in Paris I said to him, "What word shall I carry back to the American people as to the Republic?" M. Thiers promptly said,

In repeated conversations with him I found that he possessed singularly moderate views and talked like a statesman. Formerly, as you know, he was in favor of monarchical government; but he now willingly accepts the new order of things, believing it to be the only practical course for France to

REPORTER-I suppose you conversed with the leaders of the principal factions on the same sub-

lect? Mr. SUMNER-Certainly. I had long conversations with Gambetta, the Count of Paris, Duke of Aumale, Edmond About, the celebrated writer; Laboulaye, also several leading legitimists, and, in fact, during the four weeks I was in Paris I studied as attentively as I could the diverse public opinions, and from all these sources I came to the opinion I have arrived at with reference to the stability of the French Republic. I read in the HERALD that the majority of the Right is willing to accept President Thiers' resignation should it be offered, and in such case General Changarnier is to be appointed President; but I sincerely hope that no such thing

in such case General Changarnier is to be appointed President; but I sincerely hope that no such thing will take place, for I am a profound believer in the efficacy of M. Thiers' rule.

REPORTER—The idea prevails here generally that France is on the eve of anarchy, and that no government can rest firmly seated in that country on account of the fickieness of her people.

THE FRENCH BECOMING MORE SERIOUS.

Mr. SUMNER—I differ from that view, and I firmly believe, from my late experience in that country, that the people are becoming more serious. They have enough to make them serious at the present moment; the pressure of a foreign army on their soil, the payment of those milliards to the Prussians, and many other things too numerous to mention. Politics, as we, phrase it here, undoubtedly run high in France at the present moment, but anarchy is not impending, believe me.

Delighted with President Thiers. The dignity of his conversation and the charm of his manners led me to look upon him almost as a modern giant among men. I need not alude to his intelligence. In some respects he was more agreeable than I could have supposed. I allude to dogmatic op bions which it might be supposed are incidental to a man of his learning and views, but I found him open to conviction and laying down no laws emphatically without appeal.

REPORTER—I gather from your remarks that you are very sanguine as to the future of France.

Mr. Sumver—Yes, I have great confidence in France's brilliant nuture, for her people are very intelligent and hard-working, and cannot fail to achieve success with a stable and good government, and I believe that no nation possesses recuperating powers more strongly than she does.

Mr. SUMNEM-les, I have great contained in France's brilliant intuire, for her people are very intelligent and hard-working, and cannot fail to achieve success with a stable and good government, and I believe that no nation possesses recuperating powers more strongly than she does. People who talk superficially say it is a Republic without a Republic; but that is absurd. The press in France is also doing good service, and I consider it conducted in a very scholarly and able manner. Among its most able productions I place in the first rank the Journal des Debats. The greatest and most enlightened spirits in France are frequent contributors to the daily press, and great good arises therefrom.

Mr. SYMNER INTERVIEWS GAMBETTA.

At this stage of the conversation Mr. Hooper remarked—"Some of the papers gave a very curious version of your interview with Gambetta."

Mr. SYMNER—There was nobody present with us but a French gentleman. Perhaps Mr. Gamoetta may have given an account of it to the correspondent of the Loftdon Daity News. What I am now going to tell you is the principal subject of our debate. I alluded to the fatal expression used by Henry IV. in the last decade of the sixteenth century, when besieging Paris at the head of the Hugenot army, viz., "Paris is worth a mass."

The city offered to capituate if Henry would change his faith and become a Catholic, and those overtures were accepted by him with the laconic observation just mendoned, that Paris is worth a mass! France accordingly remained Catholic, and her history would not have been what it is had those words remained unspoken. Mr. Gambetta, in replying to this, stated that his greatest anxiety was not as to the stability of the present form of government, but proceeded from the clergs and the opposition of the Ultramontane parity. Senator Summer related the conversation textually in French as it took place, with ready facility, showing his well-grounded knowledge of that language.

Mr. SUMNER visurs John Bright, at Rochdale, and we talked together for t

our Grant papers remarked about it, jokingly, that "friend after friend departs; who hath not lost a friend."

Mr. Sumner (with energy)—I was obliged to forsake him for my prostrated health's sake and to forget all excitements, and I am happy to state that since my departure I have gradually been gaining health and force, and have reduced some bad symptoms from which I have hitherto suffered. By perverse fortune, my old doctor, Mr. Brown Sequad, whom I went to call upon directly upon my arrival here, has left for France.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

REPORTER—What do you think of the question of civil service reform which is being so extensively discussed?

Mr. Sumner—I have a great idea we ought to do something and in earnest. I have found many thoughful people abroad who consider our civil service as very defective, and they consider that the dependence of all offleeholders upon one appointing power at Washington, which causes a change at each Presidential election, a very undesirable state of affairs. In England, when a change of Ministry takes place, changes are made, but the evil is not nearly so great as in this country.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

REPORTER—It is reported, Senator, that you have lost \$10,000 worth of property in Boston.

Mr. Sumner—On my arrival at the hotel that was the first question I put to my iriend Mr. Hooper, but he tells me that

half that sum is nearer the amount. While in England I was urged to remain till Christmas, but I wanted to take my seat in Congress next Monday; and if I had remained away the fire at Boston would have haunted me. The English papers, against their general habit, published a long despatch from Boston, giving the streets destroyed and the names of the residents. To show you how the matter was exaggerated, I heard of a steam-ship leaving Queenstown on which were many Bostonians, and as the simpleft the harbor a despatch was read to them, "Boston in askes!"

THE PERILS OF LONDON FROM FIRE.

I have talked with many intelligent Londoners, who agree with me that immense conflagrations are possible there, for the houses are packed as close as herrings for immense distances from the Strand and Fleet street away up to Holborn. It told people there that Boston contained a large number of granite buildings and they crumbled away with the heat long before brick, and instanced the cornices of the Post Office, which fell off by the action of the flames. I believe it is a lesson to all cities to have the best possible fire apparatus obtainable and a good supply of men and horses.

The reporter then thanked Mr. Sumner for his courtesy and bade him good afternoon.

THE GREAT DIAMOND FRAUDS.

How Clarence King's Survey Penetrates and Bursts the California Bubble-No Diamonds in the Specified Localities Except Those Placed There by Tricket sters and Swindlers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1872. A meeting of the directors of the San Francisco and New York Commercial and Mining Company was held yesterday atternoon to receive reports from the Geological Survey sent out under Clarence King, and consisting of Mr. King, D. D. Colton, Surveyor Bost and Mr. Frey. Voluminous reports from the Survey were received, denouncing the whole pretended discovery as a gigantic fraud, The trustees at once adopted a resolution to the effect that the fraud be at once and fully exposed in order that the public may be protected; also that no more stock be issued or transferred, and that the corporation be dissolved as soon as prac-

that the corporation be dissolved as soon as practicable.

The public are warned against any farther transactions on the faith of the alleged discoveries. All the stock thus far sold is still held by W. C. Raiston, at the Bank of California, and the original incorporators will assume the entire loss from the operation of the company.

The report of Charence King gives the operations of his surveys in detail. In the vicinity of Table Rock diamonds and rubles were found on the surface find in the crevices, but in every instance of a "find" there was evidence that the solihad been tampered with. In crevices where there were no traces of the work of man no evidence of the existence of precious stones was discovered. Some diamonds were found in what was evidence of stone diamonds were found in what was evidence of cone diamonds were found in what was evidence of a conclusion arrived at by Mr. King is that the gems found were in positions where they would have been deposited by the hand of man, and that none exist where, if their occurrence had been genuine, the inevitable laws of nature would have placed them. Finally, he asserts that the reputed diamond nelds have been "saited," or scattered over with stones, for the purpose of deceiving honest or unskilled searchers. The reports of the other explorers corroborate that of Mr. King.

The Bulletin some time since published a partial expose of the operations of Arnold, the man who sold the "discovery" to the Hariending Company for \$150,000. It is said that the directors at the time of this publication became satisfied of the fraud, but obtained the reports mentioned to satisfy any doubts upon the subject, and to detect, it possible, the originators of the swindle. With this view the stock has been held back until the genu-ineness of the reports from all quarters could by tested.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 27-1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has rapidly risen in the North-west and thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Ohio Valleys, with northwesterly winds, clearing and very cold weather on the Lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley southerly to westerly winds and clear weather prevail: in the Gulf and South Atlantic States light northerly to westerly winds, clearing and clear weather: in New England and the Middle States northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather, but occasional light snow and rains yet continue in the former.

Probabilities. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to Arkansas, Tennessee and the Alleghanies, clear, cold weather, with northwesterly winds and high barometer; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States northwesterly winds and generally clear weather; in New England and the Middle States increasing pressures and northwesterly winds, with clearing and clear weather. Warning signals remain at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as

parison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:

1871. 1872.

3 A. M. 44 42 3:30 P. M. 56 37 6 A. M. 45 40 6 P. M. 55 35 9 A. M. 50 40 9 P. M. 57 34 12 M. 53 36 12 P. M. 57 34 Average temperature yesterday.

3734

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

OBITUARY. Robert J. Dillon.

Robert J. Dillon, a well-known and much respected citizen of New York, died at his residence, No. 190 Fifth avenue, yesterday morning. He was taken from life by general physical debility, caused more immediately by paralysis of the brain, this attack being in itself aggravated to a fatal issue, if not induced primarily, by disease of the eyes and the cerebral irritation which frequently ensues

from suddenly disordered eyesight.

Robert J. Dillon was born in New York. He was sixty-one years of age at the moment of his decease. Gregory Dillon, his father, emigrated to America from Ireland. Here he devoted much of his time, and with great success, in ameliorating the condition of emigrants on and atter tanding and was a main personal power in the founding of the Irish Emigrant Society, which was finally incorporated by law. His son, Robert J. Dillon, received an excellent education. He studied law, and was in due time admitted to the Bar, becoming almost immediately noted for his professional zeat and upright conduct. His character was appreciated by his fellow citizéns. He was at one period of his life a very active democratic politician, and filled the office of Corporation Counsel two terms—from 1852 to 1856—during the Mayoralty terms of Jacob Westerveit and Fernando Wood. He carried out the duties of the position in a conscientious and upright manner, and was always noted for his honesty of purpose and his resolution in maintaining its principles. He was at an early moment in the history of the institution elected trustec and director of the Irish Emigrant Society, and was also chosen counsel and Vice President of the Emigrant Savings Institution, both of which associations are very much indebted to his faithful services for their present flattering position before the public. Mr. Dillon was a member of the original Central Park Commission. He was one of the most ardent supporters of the idea of establishing a grand park from its very first inception, and labored earnestly during the Legislative session of 1856 for the passage of the bill creating the Central Park Commission. Mr. Dillon was one of the commissioners named in the bill, and the first meeting of the Board was held at his office, April 30, 1857. He continued to hold the office of Commissioner for several years, and toox an active part in building up the Park, and to his suggestion is due the construction of many of the most delightful parts of the Park. He was a patron of the flate aris, also, and a munificent one, and his manison, now vacant by death, is adorned with many fine works of the masters, ancient and modern. After a short period of retirement, his time, and with great success, in ameliorat-ing the condition of emigrants on and

Marquis of Londonderry.

The Right Honorable Frederick William Robert Stewart, K. P. P. C., died, as we are informed by cable from London, yesterday. He was sixty-seven years of age. His lordship was the eldest son of Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, by Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, by his first wife, Lady Katherine, daughter of John, third Earl of Darnly. Lord Londonderry was born in the year 1805. He succeeded to the peerage in the year 1854. In the year 1846 he married Lady Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Roden, the lady at the time of the union being window of Richard, sixth Viscount Powerscourt. The Marquis of Londonderry was educated at Eaton and Christ Church, Oxford. He sat in the House of Lords as Lord Stewart, a peer of the United Kingdom. He represented the county Down, Ireland, in the imperial Parliament in the years 1826-52. He was colonel of the county Down militia.